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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/765,248	01/18/2001	Jason Weber	44431-233644 (13237-2750)	8161
27792	7590	06/14/2006	EXAMINER	
RONALD M. ANDERSON MICROSOFT CORPORATION 600 108TH AVENUE N.E., SUITE 507 BELLEVUE, WA 98004			SAIN, GAUTAM	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	

DATE MAILED: 06/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/765,248	Applicant(s) WEBER ET AL.	
	Examiner Gautam Sain	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

- 1) This is a Non-Final rejection in response to reply filed on 3/27/2006.
- 2) Claims 1-11,13-26 are pending and rejected in this action.
- 3) Please provided updated status information for U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/588,411 and amend the specification if appropriate on page 9.
- 4) Effective filing date is 1/18/2001.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

- 5) The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5-1) Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Microsoft Outlook 2000 electronic mail message (screenshots show version 9.0.0.4527; copyrighted 1999)(hereinafter “Outlook”).

Claim 1, The Outlook screenshots of composing an email message teaches *identifying a string having [unique identifier associated with the string; creating a request for information associated with the unique identifier]*. The Outlook reference shows screenshots (see attached screenshots, pages 1-5) of composing an electronic mail message (page 1) where the author of the message attempts to choose a name from the global address list (page 1, item “c”) in order to send a message to an address listed in the Global Address List, by Typing a Name sought for selecting a user into the query

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box “b” (see page 1). For example, if the author seeks the name “Sain”, the outlook address book lists the names and finds a match of “Sain, Gautam”, which is a valid name previously entered in the Global Address List. In this example, the entry of “Sain” shows a list of other entries that are alphabetically succeeding “sain”, but the “Sain” name only maps to 1 entry, namely “Sain, Gautam” and thus interpreted as unique (see Outlook screenshot, page 1). As the Outlook email message author types the name into the dialog box, the Outlook application program is continuously verifying the Name and identifying the string that is being typed. Also, the string has a unique identification in that it is continuously associated with the names in the Global Address List, therefore, the sting has a Name label. Similarly, Outlook is continuously creating a request for information in that it searches for similar names as the string is typed.

The Examiner interprets Applicant’s invention to validate information in an electronic document for electronic mail applications such as Microsoft Outlook as consistent with the specification that states “the requested reference material is an address and the reference material source is an address book associated with an electronic mail application program (see specification, page 4, top).

The Outlook screenshots of composing an email message teaches *comparing the information associated with the unique identifier to the string to determine whether the string is valid*. The Outlook screenshots on page 1 show that the name sought by the author ‘sain’ is valid because there is an entry that corresponds to that name by highlighting that entry with the black highlight bar for ‘Sain, Gautam’, showing that there is a valid entry for ‘sain’ (page 1, item a and b). As the Outlook email message author

types the name into the dialog box, the Outlook application program is continuously verifying the Name and identifying the string that is being typed. Also, the string has a unique identification in that it is continuously associated with the names in the Global Address List, therefore, the sting has a Name label. Similarly, Outlook is continuously creating a request for information in that it searches for similar names as the string is typed.

The Outlook screenshots of composing an email message teaches *selecting a reference material source that contains the information associated with the unique identifier; accessing the selected reference material source to obtain the information associated with the unique identifier*. The Outlook screenshots on page 1 show authoring an email message and where the author wants to select names to send an email message to and the author has a choice of which list to show names from, see "Show Names from the" (page 1). In this instance on page 1, the user has selected the "Global Address List", the examiner interprets the teaching of the pull down menu (item "c", page 1) that allows the user to choose an address list to that may contain the sought after address by the author, allowing the author to organize the their contacts in different lists for easier access in the future, where the author can select another address list that contains the information associated with the Name sought (page 1, item c). Each entry in the Address List contains a Name that the author can send an email to because the Outlook application program maintains the email address for each of the entries in the list as well as the entire name for an entry (page 1). Additionally, on page 2, it can be seen that the author chooses a different address list, namely

“Personal Address Book”, which contains entries of names from a different list than the “Global Address List”.

Claim 2, The Outlook screenshots of composing an email message teaches *wherein the step of comparing the information associated with the unique identifier to the string to determine whether the string is valid, comprises the steps of:*

if the information associated with the unique identifier matches the string, then determining that the string is valid (ie., if the name is found in the list, then it is valid)(page 1, items a and b); and

otherwise, determining that the information associated with the unique identifier updates the string (if a name is not in the personal address book, then a full name can be created and properties about the Name can be changed)(page 2, item a).

Claim 3, The Outlook screenshots of composing an email message teaches *wherein the step of identifying a string having a unique identifier associated with the string comprises the step of: searching the electronic document for strings having unique identifiers when the electronic document is opened (ie., when the personal address book is open – searching for Name; examiner broadly interprets address book as an electronic document, as a book is a collection of one or more documents/pages)(page 3).*

Claim 4, The Outlook screenshots of composing an email message teaches *wherein the string is a name and the selected reference material source is an address book (ie., Personal Address Book)(page 3).*

Claim 5, The Outlook screenshots of composing an email message teaches *wherein' the string is an address and the selected reference material source is an address book (ie., Personal Address Book)(page 3).*

5-2) Claims 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gehani et al (US 5946687, issued Aug 1999.

Claim 7, Gehani discloses *receiving a request for selected reference material; determining that an identity of a user is relevant to the selected reference material; creating a request for information requesting the selected reference material an identifying the user; selecting a reference material source based upon the requesting for information; accessing the selected reference material source to obtain the selected reference material; and providing the selected reference material in a manner that is relevant to the identified user .* Gehani discloses a Geo-enabled personal information manager that allows a user to request maps, weather and other geographic information specific to an address by locating a specific record where the user enters or selects a name/identifier on the display and the personal information manager retrieves the corresponding record from a database, including addresses utilizing the location identifier to format a request for that type of geographic information and sends the request to the geographic information server, where the server processes the request and delivers geographic information specific to the location identifier back to the personal information manager for display to the user (col 2, lines 1-16). Additionally, for example, Fig 2 shows that a user (16) can request weather information or Maps, routes and yellow pages information from the PIM (12), which processes the request via the

geoserver (20) for weather information that resides on the weather info source (24) or for the maps, routes and yellow pages information that resides on the maps, routes & yellow pages database. The Examiner interprets the weather info, maps, routes and yellow pages as reference material. The Examiner interprets Gehani's teaching of a contact name or similar record identifier as functionally equivalent to the identity of a user because it is meant to convey personal information about a user or person to provide requested information that is relevant to a user, because it is data that the user does not have at the time of the request and is further compared to the user's request and provided to the user to server a purpose of obtaining geographical information relating to personal information (col 1, lines 39-45).

Claim 8, Gehani teaches *wherein the selected reference material is a set of directions and wherein providing the selected reference material comprises: providing the set of directions so that the directions begin with the identified user's location* (ie., Directions where user is requested to supply the start address in order to get directions to and end)(col 5, lines 25-35).

Claim 9, Gehani teaches *wherein the selected reference material source is one of a plurality of reference material sources, and at least one of the reference material sources is a remote Server* (ie., GeoServer for serving maps (#22) and routes and yellow page info to user)(fig 1, item 20).

Claim 10, Gehani teaches *further comprising the step of accessing the selected reference material source ' via a network* (ie., network)(fig 2, item 34).

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5-3) Claim 11, 15, 16, 21 and 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Beauregard et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999).

Claim 11, Beauregard teaches the claimed limitation of *an application program for creating the electronic document and creating a request for information to obtain selected reference material, wherein the electronic document comprises a string having a unique identifier associated with the string, wherein the request for information comprises the unique identifier; a reference engine for receiving the request for information from the application program, selecting one of a plurality of reference material sources based upon the request for information, and accessing the selected reference material source to obtain the selected reference material*. For example, Specifically, Beauregard discloses a user interface that allows a user that is writing an e-mail message to mention several companies by replacing all stock symbols with the actual company name in a timely manner that is relevant to the user, including other information such as sales/earnings information which is updated periodically from a subscription service (col 52, lines 6-24). The examiner interprets the subscription service as a functional equivalent to the claimed reference material source.

Beauregard's "RD" is a unique identifier which is replaced with a string "Royal Dutch Petroleum Company (RD)" which is provided to the author of the email as the user types the symbols. The examiner interprets the user typing the short symbol identifier as a request that should be replaced with the full name of the company, allowing the user to work in avoid time consuming typing (Beauregard, col 52, line 10) and allowing a user to use their everyday words to operate a computer in a highly efficient way

(Beauregard, Abstract section), which can be used in conjunction with the Microsoft Outlook97 directory (col 50, line 32).

Claim 15, Beauregard teaches *wherein the request for information includes a selected word and a request for a definition of the word*. Specifically, Beauregard discloses an ActiveWord system that uses a natural language by allowing a single-word logic interface and that every word entered by a user has a natural language meaning (ie., word means word processor)(col 8, lines 50-65). So, the user by entering 'word' is requesting for the longer meaning of the word, namely "word processor".

Claim 16, Beauregard teaches *wherein the application program is a word processing program having a selected language, and wherein the request for information comprises an identifier for the selected language*. Specifically, Beauregard discloses an ActiveWord system that uses a natural language by allowing a single-word logic interface and that every word entered by a user has a natural language meaning (ie., word means word processor)(col 8, lines 50-65). So, the user by entering 'word' is requesting for the longer meaning of the word, namely "word processor". The user can use their everyday language or user defined words (see Abstract section).

Claim 21, Beauregard teaches *wherein one of the plurality of reference material sources is a remote server*. Col 52, lines 25-47 disclose a company's supplier database that services queries for names sought for composing email messages, located on a LAN/WAN. The examiner interprets the service of the database must inherently be provided by a server.

Claim 22, Beauregard teaches *wherein one of the plurality of reference material sources is a remote server* Col 52, lines 25-47 disclose a company's supplier database that services queries for names sought for composing email messages, located on a LAN/WAN. The examiner interprets the service of the database must inherently be provided by a server.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6-1) Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Outlook 2000 (screenshots show version 9.0.0.4527; copyrighted 1999)(hereinafter "Outlook", as cited above), in view of Beauregard et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999).

Claim 6, As indicated in the above discussion, Outlook discloses every limitation of claim 1. Outlook fails to expressly disclose *wherein the string is a value associated with a stock symbol and the selected reference material source is a real time stock quote*. Beauregard discloses *where the string is a value associated with a stock symbol and the selected reference material source is a real time stock quote* (see Col 52, lines 6-24). Specifically, Beauregard discloses a user interface that allows a user that is writing an e-mail message to mention several companies by replacing all stock symbols with the actual company name in a timely manner that is relevant to the user, including other

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information such as sales/earnings information which is updated periodically (col 52, lines 6-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Outlook to include a user interface that allows a user that is writing an e-mail message to mention several companies by replacing all stock symbols with the actual company name in a timely manner that is relevant to the user, including other information such as sales/earnings information which is updated periodically as taught by Beauregard, providing the benefit of allowing the user to work in avoid time consuming typing (Beauregard, col 52, line 10) and allowing a user to use their everyday words to operate a computer in a highly efficient way (Beauregard, Abstract section), which can be used in conjunction with the Microsoft Outlook97 directory (col 50, line 32). Beauregard makes a specific reference to suing Microsoft Outlook in col 50, line 32.

6-2) Claims 13, 14, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beauregard et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999), in view of Microsoft Outlook 2000 (version 9.0.0.4527; copyrighted 1999)(hereinafter "Outlook", as cited above).

Claim 13, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation of Claim 11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein the application program compares the selected reference material with the string to determine whether the string is valid* (ie., the sought name is a valid name in the address book or global list if it matches an entry in the list)(Outlook, page 1, item a).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as taught by Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an email message to his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program (col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

Claim 14, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation of Claim 11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein a user's identity is relevant to the request for information, and wherein the request for information comprises an identifier for the user* (ie., the sought name is a valid name in the address book or global list if it matches an entry in the list)(Outlook, page 1, item a).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as taught by Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an email message to his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program (col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

Claim 18, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation of Claim 11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein one of the plurality of reference material sources is an address book associated with an electronic mail application program* (ie., the sought name is a valid name in the address book or global list if it matches an entry in the list)(Outlook, page 1, item a).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as taught by Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an email message to his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program (col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

Claim 19, As indicated in the above discussion, Beauregard discloses every limitation of Claim 11. Beauregard fails to teach, but Outlook teaches *wherein the request for information comprises a unique identifier associated with an entry in the address book, and wherein the reference engine selects the address book as the selected reference material source based upon the unique identifier* (ie., the sought name is a valid name in the address book or global list if it matches an entry in the list; in the "To" field of the Message, if the author types a name requested, Outlook validates the name against the names stored in the address books and upon a successful validation, returns a name associated with the unique identifier entered by the user. The user does not have to specify which address book to look in, the Outlook program automatically finds the name associated from the appropriate address book)(Outlook, page 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beauregard to include providing the sought after name upon determining that the name is valid by matching it against an address list of valid entries as the application program finds the name in the appropriate address list as taught by Outlook, providing the benefit of allowing an investment advisor to conveniently write an email message to

his client about companies using the Microsoft Outlook email program (col 52, lines 1-20; col 50, line 34).

6-3) Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beauregard et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999), in view of Microsoft Word (see attached Non Patent Literature, copyright 1999)(hereinafter "MS-Word").

Claim 17, As indicated above, Beauregard discloses every limitation of claim 11.

Beauregard fails to disclose, but MS-Word teaches *wherein one of the plurality of reference material sources is a dictionary in a first language and another one of the plurality of reference material sources is a dictionary in a second language (ie., allows for automatically detection of language for the application)*(MS-Word, page 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beauregard to include automatic detection of language of the application as taught by MS-Word, providing the benefit of an electronic document authoring/creation system with valid information which are well know in the art for validating spelling and grammar (MS-Word).

6-4) Claims 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beauregard et al (US 5974413, issued Oct 26, 1999), in view of Thompson (US 2001/0003183, filed Jun 15, 1998).

Claim 20, As indicated above, Beauregard discloses every limitation of claim 11.

Beauregard fails to disclose, but Thompson teaches *wherein the request for information comprises key words summarizing the content of the electronic document (ie., abstract concept is prepared for a keyword)*(para 18).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Beauregard to include finding the abstract concept for a keyword as taught by Thompson, providing the benefit of a library of query dictionaries that relates keyword to abstract concepts for complex languages.

6-5) Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson (as cited above), in view of Wordworks (see attached NonPatent Literature copyright May 1997)(hereinafter “Wordworks”), further in view of Uyehara et al (US 6154214, issued Nov 28, 2000).

Claim 23, Thompson teaches *method for integrating a dictionary into an application program, comprising the steps of: in response to a selection of a dictionary control provided by the application program, displaying a dictionary interface on a display device*. Thompson teaches user interface to query for a keyword dictionary that the user must have at some point initiated after turning on the computer in order to use the dictionary functionalities; table 1)(para 60); *receiving a request for a selected word* (ie., query with keyword)(para 17); *based upon the request for a definition, selecting a dictionary tite* (ie., does not teach selecting a dictionary file but selects the most appropriate query from among the instantiated query templates)(para 18, 19).

Thompson does not teach, but Wordworks teaches *accessing the dictionary file to obtain the definition of the selected word* (ie., the definition of a word ‘provide’ from the dictionary)(page 2); and *providing the definition of the selected word so that the definition is displayed in the dictionary interface* (ie., wordworks screenshot)(page 2); *creating a request for a definition of the selected word* (ie., meaning of a word)(page 1).

Thompson in view of Wordworks does not expressly teach dictionary control provided in the user interface, but Uyehara does teach this limitation more specifically (ie., an electronic reading system which allows user to download books or content to hand-held reader device for viewing as well as allowing the user to look up the displayed word in a dictionary; Examiner interprets that the dictionary contains unique identifiers, especially upon reading the Applicant's specs.)(Abstract section).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Thompson to include definition of a word from the dictionary where the definition is displayed in the user interface as taught by Wordworks, providing the benefit of a simple but effective tool that is a must for all serious users who produce a lot of text (Wordworks, page 2 bottom), further to include a hand-held device that has a dictionary look up feature as taught by Uyehara, providing the benefit of a user interface which is simple and intuitive to use, which allows users to take advantage of the content's digital form, so users have incentive to use the digital system in place of a printed publication (ie., dictionary)(col 1, lines 32-38).

Claim 24, Thompson does not teach, but Wordworks teaches

wherein receiving a request for a selected word comprises: 'receiving the selected word via the dictionary interface (ie., definition of 'provide')(page 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Thompson to include definition of a word from the dictionary where the definition is displayed in the user interface as taught by Wordworks, providing the

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benefit of a simple but effective tool that is a must for all serious users who produce a lot of text (Wordworks, page 2 bottom).

6-6) Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thompson (as cited above), in view of Wordworks (as cited above) and Uyehara et al (as cited above), further in view of MS-Word (as cited above).

Claim 25, Thompson in view of Wordworks does not teach, but MS-Word teaches *wherein the dictionary interface includes a language control and wherein receiving a request for a selected word comprises: receiving a selected language via the dictionary interface (ie., select language on dictionary interface)(page 1).*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Thompson in view of Wordworks to selecting language on dictionary interface as taught by MS-Word, providing the benefit of an electronic document authoring/creation system with valid information which are well know in the art for validating spelling and grammar (MS-Word).

Claim 26, Thompson in view of Wordworks does not teach, but MS-Word teaches *wherein the dictionary interface includes a language control and wherein selecting a dictionary file comprises: selecting a dictionary file associated with a language specified by the language control (ie., selecting the dictionary selects the file associated with the language)(page 2).*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Thompson in view of Wordworks to selecting language on dictionary interface as taught by MS-Word, providing the benefit of an electronic document

authoring/creation system with valid information which are well know in the art for validating spelling and grammar (MS-Word).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 3/27/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Some arguments are also deemed moot in view of new grounds of rejections (see below for detail).

Regarding independent claim 1, **Applicant argues that Outlook in view of Thompson does not teach a string and a unique identifier that is unique and is associated with the string** (see Remarks, pages 7-8). The Examiner disagrees. The Outlook reference itself shows screenshots (see attached screenshots, pages 1-5) of composing an electronic mail message (page 1) where the author of the message attempts to choose a name from the global address list (page 1, item "c") in order to send a message to an address listed in the Global Address List, by Typing a Name sought for selecting a user into the query box "b" (see page 1). For example, if the author seeks the name "Sain", the outlook address book lists the names and finds a match of "Sain, Gautam", which is a valid name previously entered in the Global Address List. In this example, the entry of "Sain" shows a list of other entries that are alphabetically succeeding "sain", but the "Sain, G" name only maps to 1 entry, namely "Sain, Gautam" and thus interpreted as unique (see Outlook screenshot, page 1) for the requested name "Sain, G". As the Outlook email message author types the name into the dialog box, the Outlook application program is continuously verifying the Name and identifying the string that is being typed. Also, the string has a unique identification in that it is

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continuously associated with the names in the Global Address List, therefore, the sting has a Name label. Similarly, Outlook is continuously creating a request for information in that it searches for similar names as the string is typed.

The Examiner interprets Applicant's invention to validate information in an electronic document for electronic mail applications such as Microsoft Outlook, as consistent with the specification that states "the requested reference material is an address and the reference material source is an address book associated with an electronic mail application program (see specification, page 4, top).

The Outlook screenshots on page 1 show that the name sought by the author 'sain' is valid because there is an entry that corresponds to that name by highlighting that entry with the black highlight bar for 'Sain, Gautam', showing that there is a valid entry for 'sain' (page 1, item a and b).

The Outlook screenshots on page 1 show authoring an email message and where the author wants to select names to send an email message to and the author has a choice of which list to show names from, see "Show Names from the" (page 1). In this instance on page 1, the user has selected the "Global Address List", from the pull down menu (item "c", page 1) that allows the user to choose an address list to that may contain the sought after address by the author, providing the benefit of allowing the author to organize their contacts in different lists for easier access in the future, where the author can select another address list that contains the information associated with the Name sought (page 1, item c). Each entry in the Address List contains a Name that the author can send an email to because the Outlook application

program maintains the email address for each of the entries in the list as well as the entire name for an entry (page 1). Additionally, on page 2, it can be seen that the author chooses a different address list, namely "Personal Address Book", which contains entries of names from a different list than the "Global Address List".

Regarding independent claim 7, **Applicant argues that Gehani in view of Uyehara does not teach that the identity of the user downloading the books and other types of content is relevant to the selected reference material that is provided or that the reference material is provided in a manner that is relevant to the user** (Remarks, pages 8-10). The Examiner disagrees. Gehani itself discloses a Geo-enabled personal information manager that allows a user to request maps, weather and other geographic information specific to an address by locating a specific record where the user enters or selects a name/identifier on the display and the personal information manager retrieves the corresponding record from a database, including addresses utilizing the location identifier to format a request for that type of geographic information and sends the request to the geographic information server, where the server processes the request and delivers geographic information specific to the location identifier back to the personal information manager for display to the user (col 2, lines 1-16). Additionally, for example, Fig 2 shows that a user (16) can request weather information or Maps, routes and yellow pages information from the PIM (12), which processes the request via the geoserver (20) for weather information that resides on the weather info source (24) or for the maps, routes and yellow pages information that resides on the maps, routes & yellow pages database. The Examiner interprets

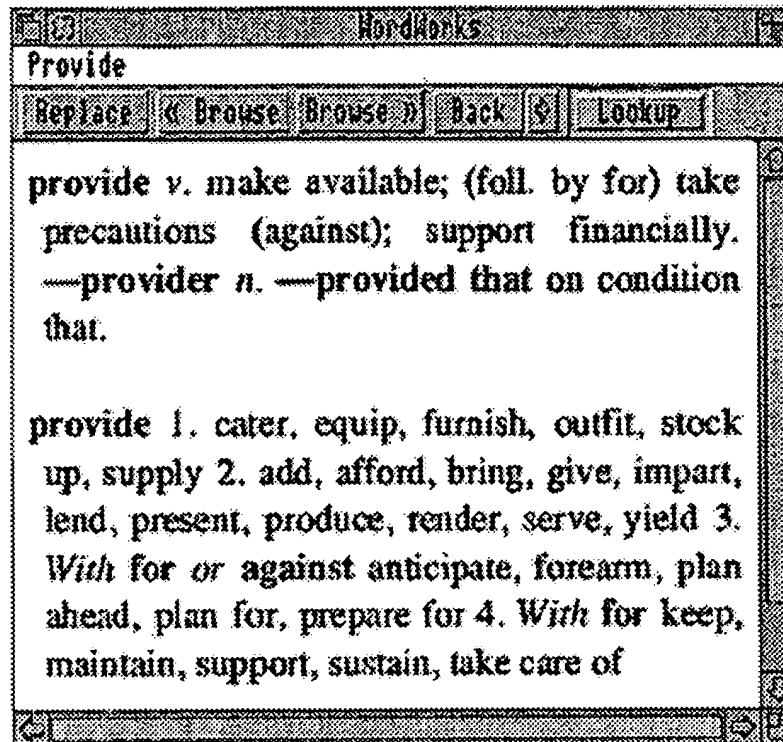
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the weather info, maps, routes and yellow pages as reference material. The Examiner interprets Gehani's teaching of a contact name or similar record identifier as equivalent to the identity of a user because it is meant to convey personal information about a user or person to provide requested information that is relevant to a user.

Regarding independent claim 11, **Applicant argues that the cited art (Outlook in view of Gehani) does not teach a string and a unique identifier associated with the string** (Remarks, page 10). This argument is moot in view of a new grounds of rejection under Beuregard. Specifically, Beuregard discloses a user interface that allows a user that is writing an e-mail message to mention several companies by replacing all stock symbols with the actual company name in a timely manner that is relevant to the user, including other information such as sales/earnings information which is updated periodically from a subscription service (col 52, lines 6-24). The examiner interprets the subscription service as a functional equivalent to the claimed reference material source. Beuregard's "RD" is a unique identifier which is replaced with a string "Royal Dutch Petroleum Company (RD)" which is provided to the author of the email as the user types the symbols. The examiner interprets the user typing the short symbol identifier as a request that should be replaced with the full name of the company, allowing the user to work in avoid time consuming typing (Beauregard, col 52, line 10) and allowing a user to use their everyday words to operate a computer in a highly efficient way (Beauregard, Abstract section), which can be used in conjunction with the Microsoft Outlook97 directory (col 50, line 32).

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Regarding independent claim 23, **Applicant argues that the cited reference (Thompson in view of Wordworks and Uyehara) does not teach “in response to a selection of a dictionary control provided in the user interface of the application program, displaying a dictionary interface on a display device”** (Remarks, pages 11-12). The Examiner disagrees. The WordWorks Nonpatent Literature reference shows on page 2, a User interface where the user enters a word and selects the control button “Lookup” to look up a word in the dictionary, and in response to lookup control selection, the lower part of the user interface shows the dictionary/thesaurus entry in the user interface (see snapshot of the relevant portions of WordWorks screenshot immediately below).



This screenshot shows the *WordWorks* entry for the word 'provide'. The top part shows the dictionary entry and the lower part shows the thesaurus entry. You can show the thesaurus or dictionary entry or both.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

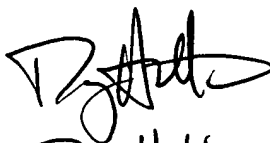
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gautam Sain whose telephone number is 571-272-4096. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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GS


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